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FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



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NEW YORK, JANUARY 5, 1893.

[PRICE, 10 CENTS. \$4.00 YEARLY.
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BABY RUTH AND HER MOTHER.

DRAWN BY MISS G. A. DAVIS FROM A SKETCH FROM LIFE, AT LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY, EXPRESSLY FOR "FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY."—[SEE PAGE 7.]

LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

W. J. ARKELL.....Publisher.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 5, 1893.

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A SIGN FROM THE SOUTH.

WHILE the so-called Kolb revolt in Alabama did not seriously affect the result of the recent election in that State, there can be no doubt that the protest which it embodied against fraudulent election methods has made a profound impression upon public sentiment. There is evidence that leading Democrats of the State are awaking to the perils which a continuance of the existing condition of things would impose, and it begins to look as if there would be a definite and organized movement in the direction of wholesome reforms. The Birmingham *Age-Herald*, one of the most influential Democratic organs of the State, in a recent article declared that public concern as to this matter is aroused as never before; that the subject has really become the supreme issue of the hour. And it adds that the people "will not much longer submit to election frauds on such a scale as they are now practiced in Alabama." Continuing its remarks, it says that "in half the counties of the State the only question as to who and what party will count the other out is one of opportunity and opportunity only. Conscience has fled. Nay, more; it has almost reached the point that in the primaries inside the party, the manipulator is in as high demand as in the elections at law." It concludes its article with these emphatic words:

"This condition of things is utterly demoralizing. Who cares to employ a man who stuffs ballot-boxes? Who trusts him? How many of them have any credit? And yet we go on, year after year, persuading and encouraging our young men to do a thing we know will inevitably destroy their character, their credit, and their future. No one expects that a single session of the Legislature can destroy at one swoop so extended and entrenched an evil, hedged as it is with pleas of party necessity. But a beginning can be made, and must be made, if the party which men like Kolb and Bowman so nearly kicked out would escape destruction at the hands of the same opposition more ably and wisely led, with a moral issue to give them standing and respect."

When a prominent and influential Democratic newspaper employs language so emphatic in denunciation of practices in its own party we may well conclude not only that there is foundation for the charges so repeatedly made, but that the public conscience is aroused and means to compel a reform of the evils complained of. We have always believed that the domination of the ballot-box-stuffing element in the Democratic party of the South would ultimately be broken by an uprising of the Southern people themselves. It was inevitable that sooner or later they would come to realize the utter incompatibility of this system of fraud with the maintenance of representative government. Frauds of this character are always and everywhere a menace to the public security, and especially dangerous to the interests of the substantial classes who have a positive stake in the permanence of social conditions. If this period of awakening has finally come, as it seems to have done, the South is on every ground to be congratulated. Right-thinking citizens of the North, of whatever party, while conscious of defects in the election methods of many Northern communities, have looked with amazement at the protracted toleration of the processes of intimidation and outrage which have so long obtained in Southern States. They will hail with genuine satisfaction any movement for the correction of these abuses. In a question which involves the sanctity of the ballot, the purity of government, and the sovereign rights of the people, considerations of partisanship should properly have no place. We are all alike concerned in the preservation of the integrity of the ballot-box and the purity of elections, without which there cannot be good government or wise legislation. If it should happen that Alabama shall point the way in this work of reform, those Northern States in which the ballot has been so long debauched and the will of the people has been so repeatedly frustrated by manipulation of our elections in the interest of partisan aggrandizement, may well stand abashed and confounded. Of course a victory over the corrupt forces which thrive upon fraud and chicanery will not be achieved in a day, but it is a great point gained when the dominant party in any State, by the mouth of its accredited organs, summons its leaders to make open and pitiless war upon forces thus arrogant and audacious.

DR. MCGLYNN'S RESTORATION.

AN era of toleration seems to have come in with the appointment of Monsignor Satolli as the representative of the Pope in this country. The first indication of this fact was afforded by the decision of the recent conference of archbishops with reference to the public-school ques-

tion. A still more notable proof is afforded by the announcement that the prelate, acting in behalf of the Pope, has relieved Father McGlynn from ecclesiastical censure, and restored him to the exercise of his priestly functions. This may be regarded as finally disposing of a case which has been in every way notable. It will be remembered that Dr. McGlynn's offense, for which he was finally suspended and excommunicated, consisted in advocating the peculiar views of Mr. Henry George, and persistently refusing to present himself at Rome to explain his conduct. His excommunication took place in the summer of 1887, and since then Dr. McGlynn has upon all occasions advocated his peculiar views, exercising the privilege of private judgment as to matters outside of the ecclesiastical domain, and even criticising his superiors in the church, but at the same time remaining a genuine, honest Catholic. He has believed that he could maintain this character consistently with independence of thought and action as a citizen concerning all questions of public concern; and the result of the controversy leaves him triumphant in the attitude which he has assumed. It ought to be added that the personal character of Dr. McGlynn has remained absolutely stainless amid all the tumult and contention in which he has participated.

THE CHURCH AND THE MASSES.

WHILE synods and Presbyteries are spending their strength in heresy-hunting, and doctors of divinity are splitting hairs over questions of Biblical interpretation and the inspiration of Scripture, practical men and women are giving their attention to the more important subject of the best methods of reaching the unchurched masses in our great cities. It is a most hopeful sign of the times that the wise men in all denominations are awakening to the conviction that the methods now employed are not adequate to the existing conditions of city populations, and that if the church is to maintain and strengthen its influence in the great centres it must put itself much more closely in touch with those whom it has so long neglected. A recent statement by a prominent clergyman of this city is to the effect that "the Christian forces at work below Fourteenth Street are not so large as they were twenty years ago," and he illustrates the statement by showing that while two hundred thousand people have been added to the population below Fourteenth Street, there are seventeen less churches than there were at the beginning of these decades. In that time many of the Protestant churches have moved into up-town rich and fashionable districts, leaving their down-town congregations to dissolve, or to wander away altogether from the church. Thus, in two wards of the city there are seventy thousand people with only seven Protestant churches and chapels. Another ward, with forty-seven thousand souls, has just two churches and one chapel.

Obviously, a policy like this, if persisted in, must result in the decadence of the church. We often hear of the failure of Protestantism in the metropolis, and the reason is found in just the facts stated. The policy of the Catholic Church is directly opposite to that here indicated. That church never abandons a field in which she has once put down her stakes. As a result, she holds her ground, if indeed she does not gain upon the confidence of the common people, who are drawn to the church which thus keeps itself in vital contact with them.

The question of the evangelization of the masses of a great community like this is one of the supremest concern. The integrity of business, the maintenance of social order, and the perpetuation of sound government are all involved in the strengthening of the moral forces. There are thousands of men, women, and children in this city living in vice and crime, environed by evil, perishing in drunkenness and want and squalor. These are all elements of weakness and decay in the social fabric. The dirty pools must be cleansed if we would escape moral and social contagion. Many of these thousands may be irreclaimable, but until an honest effort has been made to save them neither society nor the church can excuse its negligence and indifference by such an assumption. What is needed is a religion, without pretense or cant, that will, by practical, kindly, generous methods, put itself in immediate contact with these unfortunates and hold its ground against all repulses, and in spite of occasional failure. The church which fails to minister to the physical as well as the spiritual necessities of the vicious and abandoned, seeking in the exercise of the largest charity to elevate even the worst and the poorest, has no excuse at all for living, and, in the best and truest sense, is not alive.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

THE adjournment of the International Monetary Conference, without any decisive action on the questions which it was called to consider, is in many quarters regarded as a failure in the purpose for which it was convened. It seems to us that, on the other hand, composed as it was of experts in financial and economical questions representing all the great commercial nations of the world, the discussions must prove of ultimate benefit in leading up to a determination of the problems involved. It has certainly developed the fact that in the opinion of financiers of nearly all the great commercial nations something must be done to secure approximate uniformity as to the silver

question. Even Mr. Rothschild's proposition looking to an increased use of silver embodied a recognition of this necessity. The action of the American delegates in the conference has also very effectually corrected the misconception as to the motives which induced this country to propose the conference. It had been almost universally held abroad that we had in view some sinister purpose, and that our influence would be directed to secure decisions calculated to promote our peculiar interests. The action of these delegates, however, showed that whatever may have been their personal views, they were controlled by home opinion, and that their dominant purpose was to secure the adoption of some common policy which would establish finally the relation of silver in the money transactions of the world.

It was eminently proper that a government which, like ours, is devoted to the policy of peace and to the promotion of international prosperity along lines of comity and good will should have proposed this conference, and it is equally gratifying that its representatives therein have maintained throughout a broad and catholic spirit. There can be no doubt that the issues which have been raised in the course of the debates will command increasing attention abroad, and there are already indications that they will figure prominently in the British Parliament during the coming session. It is to be hoped that our own Congress will meanwhile give intelligent consideration to the general subject, and, by settling definitely the national policy, exercise a determinative influence upon its future discussion.

WHAT A BANKRUPTCY LAW SHOULD BE.

THE discussion on the Torrey Bankruptcy bill now before Congress should not be superficial but fundamental. The bankruptcy laws heretofore passed by Congress, and especially that of 1867, have been the means of enabling many a pretended bankrupt to "fail rich." Thousands of shrewd scoundrels who would have had no means left if their property had really been obtained by their assignees and applied to pay their creditors have gone through bankruptcy safely, although their creditors have taken reams of testimony in the effort to show their frauds, and have been discharged from all legal obligation to pay their debts. No sooner had this consummation been reached than their trusted wives, sisters, daughters, or brothers, who had never previously owned or earned a penny, would become large purchasers of real estate, of which the discharged bankrupt would at all times be the beneficial owner.

Under the law of 1867 the bankruptcy courts had one or more standing assignees into whose hands all bankrupt estates went, and who became very rich out of a few years of this kind of receivership while the creditors got nothing. The assignees had hundreds of estates in their possession and hence had no time to hunt for concealed assets. They were intent chiefly on getting their fees. The creditors were bound hand and foot by the bankruptcy law, so that they had virtually no control over the assigned estate. Many things were made fraud by the act which were perfectly honest in fact, such as the preferring of one creditor before another or the payment of one creditor in full. Under pretense of giving equality to all the creditors, the act paralyzed them all at once.

On the other hand, fraudulent dispositions of the debtor's property anterior to the bankruptcy could not in practice be reached, because no one creditor could afford to indemnify the sheriff against damages for levying on such property, when he would thereby incur the whole responsibility for the levy while obliged to share the result with all the other creditors. Indeed, bankruptcy itself *ipso facto* stopped all other proceedings, including any proceeding to test its own validity. It placed the debtor's property in so deep a hole that the moment it was threatened creditors would write off their debts at a third of what the assets would have paid. It canceled debts, but it also canceled honor and invited perjury at a fearful rate.

All the English and American acts have been framed after one model, and they might be styled "acts to enable perjured debtors to retire on a fortune, and to compel debtors who will not conceal their assets by perjury to see them distributed among lawyers."

Yet there is a model furnished by the Roman law, and in vogue for many centuries in that empire, which, if our legislators had the insight, genius, and candor to give it a fair consideration, with perhaps a little of the happy tact required in adapting an ancient custom or practice to modern uses, would seem to be an infinite improvement upon any English or American bankrupt law ever passed. This was a form of execution known as *missio in possessionem*, or "placing in possession." It simply put the creditor obtaining a judgment, or the officer holding the execution as his representative, in possession of the debtor's whole estate, not, like one of our executions, for the purpose only of satisfying his own debt in full and surrendering the balance, but for the purpose of putting up the debtor's whole estate at auction, to be struck off to that creditor or other person who would pay in cash down or with satisfactory promptness the highest percentage on each and all the debts owing by the debtor to all his creditors. After such an execution had spent its force the debtor stood discharged. The points gained by this system over all the bungling English and American systems were its great fairness, for it treated all creditors

absolutely alike; its promptness, for it wound up the entire debtor's estate by a single sheriff's sale, without any petitions, orders, assignments, hearings, adjournments, expenses, lawyers, attachments, or costs of any kind; its cheapness, for it cost no more than any other execution sale, and its absence of perjury, concealment, and fraud, for no assignee could so vigilantly pursue the estate of the debtor into its hiding-place, as the creditor who had bid in his whole estate, had paid off his debts at the highest price, and was seeking to make a profit out of the operation. Let our Congressmen, lawyers, and judges think of this.

The Federal Bankruptcy law of 1867 is not to be founded by the general reader with our State insolvent laws, which are always in force except when, by the passage of a Federal bankrupt law, the insolvent laws stand suspended. Under the insolvent laws preferences among creditors, and the application of the debtor's assets, so far as they will go to the payment or securing of any part of his valid debts in full, are sustained. By the recent Federal acts they have been legislated into criminal frauds. Thus debtors, educated under State law to one code of morals, are suddenly brought by a Federal bankrupt law face to face with a different code, which makes acts which were meritorious under State law fraud under Federal law. In the passage of a Federal bankrupt law there should be as few reversals of the moral sense which has found expression in the State insolvent laws as possible.

THE PANAMA-CANAL SWINDLE.

WE reproduce from the Paris *Illustration* a portrait of the late Baron Jacques de Reinach, who died in Paris last month in the fifty-third year of his age. The sinister rumors as to the sudden and mysterious taking off of this well-known financier, and his association with the great Panama scandal, the publicity of which coincided with and was precipitated by his death, are familiar through the daily newspaper dispatches. The autopsy upon his body, which the fallen Loubet Ministry opposed to its cost, was finally made, and not too late to confirm the suspicion that the baron died by poison—in other words, that he committed suicide to escape the impending exposure and ruin. Aside from his connection with the Panama affair Baron Reinach was a man of some prominence. His father, also a banker, was ennobled by Victor Emmanuel in 1866. M. de Reinach occupied an elegant hôtel in the fashionable Parc Monceau quarter of Paris, and had a chateau at Vivillers, of which commune he had been elected mayor. He leaves two sons and two daughters, one of the latter of whom is married to M. Joseph Reinach, a deputy director of the *République Française*, and a distant relative of the family.

The evidence before the investigating committee of the Chamber of Deputies shows that M. de Reinach received, in 1888, from the canal company's treasury, 2,000,000 francs, which was credited to him for "advertising," and 3,000,000 francs on account of the "underwriting syndicate." Directors of the company say that this enormous sum was really given to the baron as the price of his assistance in securing the issue of the Panama Canal lottery loan. Not a small part of this assistance consisted in pushing through Parliament the bill authorizing the loan. In all 10,000,000 francs were paid to the underwriting syndicate, which took the lottery issue. This syndicate was composed of large and small banking establishments, all of which had to be paid for receiving subscriptions to the loans. It is said that from five hundred to six hundred persons of various stations in life are known to have been implicated in the frauds and bribe-taking connected with the canal enterprise, although the government has not sufficient evidence to convict any such number.

The Chamber of Deputies has ordered the prosecution of M. Rouvier, ex-Minister of Finance, and a number of deputies, who are compromised by the disclosures before the investigating committee. This action roused great excitement, and the sessions of the Chamber were marked for several days by scenes of violence and tumult. The government, however, which was at one time threatened by enemies of the republic, carried itself courageously, and seems to have vanquished its enemies. The attitude of President Carnot in declaring that no guilty man shall be shielded from justice, and the firmness of the Ribot ministry in meeting the assaults of the monarchist conspirators, have greatly strengthened them with the people.

The magnitude of the canal swindle is shown by the statement issued by the liquidators. The total amount expended by the company was 1,300,000,000 francs (about \$260,000,000). A little over one-fifth of this sum has been repaid to the subscribers in the shape of interim interest. There was paid for construction and material, \$33,200,000; for contractors, \$88,600,000; and for the purchase of the Panama Railroad, \$18,600,000. For this expenditure of \$51,800,000 the company has, in the way of assets, the abandoned works and the Panama road, the whole now estimated at \$14,000,000. As to the remainder of the total outlay, it is a total loss.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The important statement is made that one of the large furnaces of North Birmingham, Alabama, has commenced the manufacture of steel at the rate of some sixty tons per

day. The process is the open-hearth Siemens-Martin process, and the plant has been constructed on the most improved lines, with a view of rapidity and cheapness of production. According to the Birmingham *Age-Herald* the highest estimated cost of producing steel at these works is \$16.40 a ton. The success of this industry is a most important incident in the development of the resources and the enlargement of the scope of the labor of the South.

The anti-snappers still persist in their policy of hostility to Tammany. One of them recently declared that if the President-elect will give them proper help they can organize a vigorous anti-Tammany faction. "If he will not do so," he added, "we might just as well lie down and console ourselves with dreams of past achievements." It seems to us that the anti-Tammany purists are building on a very slender foundation if they have no other hope than that embodied in this statement. It is not at all probable that Mr. Cleveland will place the patronage of his administration in this State in their hands, and that, of course, is what they mean by the phrase "proper help."

It looks as if a determined effort is to be made by certain friends of Mr. Cleveland to defeat the election of Mr. Edward Murphy as United States Senator from this State. It does not yet appear that the President-elect is in active sympathy with this movement, but it is natural to suppose that he would not shed many tears in the event of its success. But such an issue cannot be regarded as at all probable. Mr. Murphy has "the machine" on his side, and that is stronger than any sentiment that can be organized against it with Mr. Cleveland silent and passive. What might happen if he should go into the fight in earnest and use all the power of his office to secure the election of some other man, cannot be so definitely stated.

It appears, according to a telegram from Bombay, that we are to have a crusade in behalf of Mohammedanism in this country. The story is that an American who has held an official position in India, having been converted to Islamism by the study of the Koran, proposes to send a number of Islamite missionaries through the United States and to establish newspapers in the interest of the faith. This remarkable gentleman is said to believe that the Western world is "waiting to be Islamized." Perhaps there are very few among us who have discovered the fact that anybody is in a waiting or expectant attitude on this subject, but then there can be no possible objection to the preaching of the new faith, if there are credulous evangelists anywhere who wish to undertake the job.

A somewhat formidable movement has been started in Pennsylvania in opposition to the return of Mr. Quay to the United States Senate. Among the gentlemen who are urged for the place are Congressman John Dalzell and the Hon. George S. Graham, of Philadelphia, one of the foremost Republican lawyers of the commonwealth. There is no doubt that a large body of Pennsylvania Republicans regard Mr. Quay as by no means an ideal Senator. They feel that he has not represented the conscience and intelligence of the party, and they would rejoice to see his place occupied by some man who measures up to the highest standard of equipment. There are a good many people outside the State who share this feeling, and who would regard it as fortunate for the State and country if Mr. Quay should not be returned.

WHATEVER may be thought as to the essential propriety of opening the World's Fair on Sunday, there can hardly be any two opinions as to the course pursued by the management of the exposition in attempting to secure legislation looking to the repeal of the prohibition imposed by Congress when it made its last appropriation. The directors have accepted the money voted them by Congress with this inhibition attached. They did so deliberately, and they are in honor bound to stand by their agreement. It is the pettiest dishonesty for them, after getting the money into their treasury, to undertake to reverse the action of Congress with reference to Sunday opening. If they are unwilling to abide by the conditions imposed, let them return the money to the government and so put themselves right with the public. Until they do this they ought not to expect that any honest-thinking man will support them in their new attempt.

It is worthy of note that the decrease in immigration since the enforcement of the twenty-days' quarantine has been especially marked in the class of immigrants known as "undesirable." While the reduction from Great Britain was only about fifty per cent., that from Austria-Hungary was eighty-two per cent., and from Italy was still greater, being eighty-eight per cent. The immigration from Russia declined ninety-five per cent. In other words, the most undesirable immigrants were almost entirely excluded. If this policy could be continued by the adoption of wholesale measures of restriction, if not of

absolute prohibition, we might expect an almost entire suspension of that class of immigration which contributes nothing to the public prosperity, and is in every case a source of mischief and a real menace to the best interests of the country.

The silver men have always contended that the attempt to place silver upon a parity with gold would not drive the latter metal out of the country. They have claimed that this was merely a threat of the "gold bugs" to make money dearer to the people. The facts and figures in the case are very interesting, and ought to be convincing to the most rabid silverite. On July 1st, 1890, two weeks before the Sherman act was passed, the total gold in the Treasury was over \$316,000,000 and the net gold \$290,000,000 and over. On December 1st, two and one-half years after the passage of this act, the total gold was only \$247,000,000 and the net \$124,000,000, a loss on the total of \$74,000,000, and on the net of \$66,000,000. Since the shipments during the last month there has been a decided change in the gold fund; the total has dropped to \$238,841,163, and the net to \$119,284,194. One year ago the net gold held by the Treasury was nearly \$130,000,000, and the total \$276,000,000. And yet there are some legislators who are too blind even to read the simple lesson told by these figures.

THE LITERARY CONTEST.

So as to assist in enlivening the holiday season, this paper has concluded to inaugurate in America the latest English fashion—the missing-word contest. These amusing contests are now quite the rage in London, and we have heard of one of them in which 217,000 persons participated. As each participant contributed a shilling entrance-fee, the amount divided among those who supplied the missing word was large. The total, \$53,500, was divided among 114 persons, so each of these got almost \$470.

Here are the terms of the contest: Each person who wishes to try to supply the missing word in the paragraph that will presently follow must cut out the "Missing-Word Coupon" on this page of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, and with name and address and the missing word plainly written in the proper blank spaces, send the same to this office, together with twenty-five cents in postage-stamps or currency. On the lower left-hand corner of the envelope inclosing the coupon and entrance-fee should be written "Missing-Word Contest." The total of the entrance-fees will be divided equally among those who correctly supply the missing word. This coupon will be printed in the issues of December 23d and 29th, and in that of January 5th and 12th, and each week thereafter until close of contest. The result of the contest will be announced in the issue of February 16th. No contestants will be permitted to enter after noon of February 1st.

There has been some doubt as to whether or not the proposed contest was objectionable to the law. So that there could be no doubt on the subject the post-office authorities have been consulted. The assistant attorney-general for the Post-office Department says that if the paragraph from which a word has been omitted be taken from a well-known book, to be found in almost every library, then there could be no objection. We therefore change the paragraph, and give a quotation from a writer well known to every reader of English literature. This is the paragraph:

"He knew, besides, that his powerful friends, who would have interceded for him had his offense been merely burning a house or killing a neighbor, would not plead or stand by him in so pitiful a concern as the slaughter of this wretched ————"

All who have sent in the missing word of the former paragraph are privileged to make another trial without paying another entrance-fee, or at their option to withdraw their entrance-fee.

Competitors may make as many attempts as they choose, but each attempt must be made on a coupon taken from this paper and accompanied by the entrance-fee of twenty-five cents.

THE MISSING-WORD COUPON.

Entrance-fee to the contest, twenty-five cents in currency or stamps. Cut this coupon out, fill up the blanks, and with the entrance-fee post it to the Arkell Weekly Company, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Name.....

Street.....

Post Office.....

Missing word.....

January 5th, 1893.

In order that there may be no doubt as to the legality of this contest, we append the following official letter:

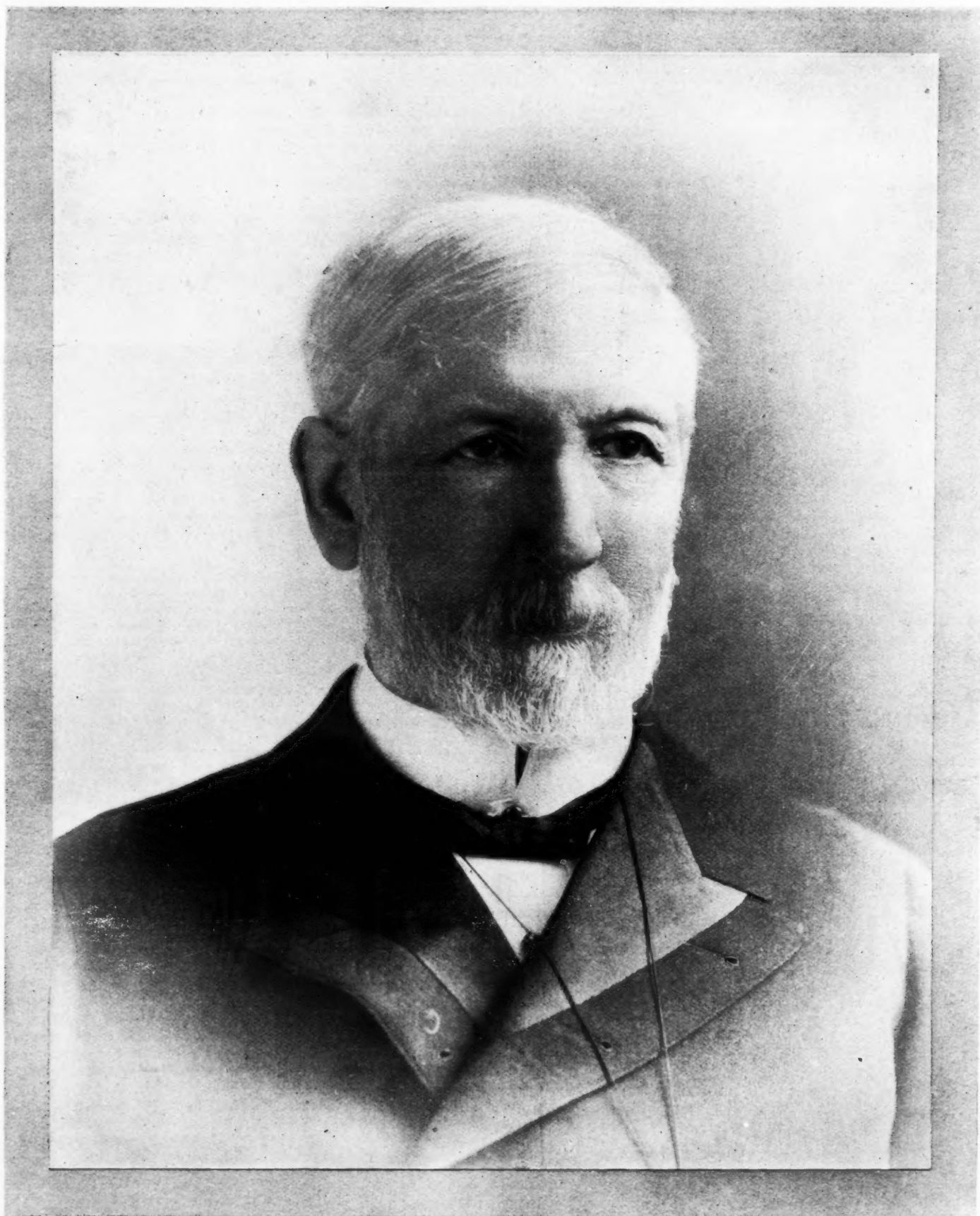
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 22d, 1892.

MR. W. J. MERRILL, Business Manager Arkell Weekly Company, New York, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—General Tyner is absent in New York; hence, I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant.

The modified advertisement of your "Missing-word Contest" seems to comply in every particular with the suggestions made by the assistant attorney-general in his letter of the 20th instant. The scheme as it now stands does not in anywise conflict with the provisions of the lottery law.

Very respectfully,
R. W. HAYNES,
Acting Assistant Attorney-General.



When this photograph was taken, in June last, Mr. Blaine stated that it was the last time he would ever sit for his photograph.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.

FROM HIS LATEST PHOTOGRAPH BY SARONY.

MR. BLAINE'S ILLNESS.

A PROFOUND sensation was occasioned on Sunday, the 18th of December, by the announcement that the Hon. James G. Blaine was lying critically ill at his home in Washington. It was generally known that Mr. Blaine's health had been for a time precarious and infirm, but the announcement that the disease from which he had been suffering seemed to be approaching a fatal termination occasioned intense interest and excitement.

It appears that his organic trouble, Bright's disease, had been aggravated by a severe cold and by malarial fever, and these combined to produce a collapse which for a time seemed to threaten a fatal result. The crisis was reached about noonday, when a sinking spell set in. For an hour or more the distinguished patient lay unconscious, and, to all appearances, dying.

His emaciated face was white as marble, and his features were sadly drawn. At times he scarcely seemed to breathe, and at others gasped for breath. Meanwhile his relatives had gathered about his bedside, and the ablest physicians of the capital were employing all the resources at their command in his behalf. These were after a time so far effective that the patient slightly rallied. But the battle with death found him extremely weak— weaker than at any time when suffering a relapse. He was too weak even to whisper, and lay with no sign of recognition in his half-closed eyes.

During the next day he gained somewhat, and at the end of the week his condition was reported to be comparatively comfortable. Those who are familiar with the case, however, regard a final recovery as out of the question. It is alleged that a cancerous affection aggravates the seriousness of the case. His organic malady is one which medical science has never yet been able to baffle, and, weakened as Mr. Blaine's wonderful vitality has been by the steady drain of the disease, it is feared that a

fatal issue cannot much longer be postponed, and may, indeed, ensue upon a recurrence of the attack from which, at this writing, he is still suffering.

Mr. Blaine's family have been the recipients of expressions of sympathy from all parts of the country and from men of all parties. It had been hoped prior to this serious attack that it might be possible to remove Mr. Blaine to a more congenial climate, in order that he might more successfully, under favorable conditions, resist the march of his disease. This hope is now, of course, abandoned. The whole country would learn of Mr. Blaine's decease with profound regret. No man of his time has so deeply impressed himself upon the public thought, or occupied a more conspicuous place in national affairs than he has done.

We give on this page a portrait of Mr. Blaine as he appeared in June last, reproduced from a photograph, which he declared at the time would be the last for which he would ever sit. We give also a number of other illustrations which are of interest in connection with various periods of his great career.



POMMERY SECOND AND DIANA.



THE BALLET.



READING "JOE MILLER" IN THE TOMB.



THE ARMY.



THE BALLET.



THE COBWEB BALLET.



RECONCILIATION--POMMERY AND ABBY.



DIANA.

SCENES FROM THE "ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE," THE MUSICAL BURLESQUE PRODUCED AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY.
FROM PHOTOGRAPHS—[SEE PAGE 6.]

THE MAN WHO CRIED.

AN UNPUBLISHED INCIDENT OF THE
THANKSGIVING GAME.

BY JEROME CASE BELL.

IT was a week after the great foot-ball game of Thanksgiving Day in New York, and Burton had been asked down from New Haven to dine at the Heartwells, and to meet a Miss Merrie who had recently come on from the West. He had come more to meet the girl than to eat the dinner, for he knew of this Miss Merrie in a way that made him desire to see her. She was a "friend" of an intimate friend of his—a man at Princeton, himself a Westerner—and he was curious to know her personally, for he had heard much about her—indeinitely. So he had left college in the afternoon intending to return the same evening by the midnight express.

He found Miss Merrie delightful. She was charmingly frank, and she was beautiful. He monopolized her completely; but that was not more than the other guests, who were older than Burton, expected of a Yale man who talked foot ball and who knew all the men on the victorious eleven. At dinner, conversation naturally turned to the "great game." Miss Merrie had witnessed it from the stand. Over the coffee Burton had been telling them of little incidents that happened just after the game—what Bliss had said about his run, and how McCormick had shaken the fellows' hands and praised their work. His listeners had found his stories decidedly entertaining, for he spoke with the pleasure of an enthusiast.

But now he turned to Miss Merrie at his side, and with one elbow on the table, the other on the back of his chair, looked at her earnestly and said: "But I was sorry for Princeton; they wanted to win that game, and they worked for it."

"Every one can't win, you know," she said, lifting her shoulders a bit.

"I know it," he replied. "It's too bad, though, isn't it?"

"I don't know," she answered, doubtfully. "I suppose the best men generally win, don't they?"

"Sometimes," he replied, still studying her face as though trying to fit it to something he knew. "I wonder," he continued in a minute, "if you noticed the Princeton team gather about one of their men who had fallen to the ground just as time was called and Yale had won?"

"Yes, I did," she answered quickly, and asked with interest: "Was he seriously hurt?"

Burton's mouth twitched slightly, and he gazed intently into his coffee-cup. He did not answer directly, though shortly he went on: "It happened to be a man I know personally. I had been following his plays eagerly, for I wanted to see him distinguish himself. Perhaps you didn't notice his playing particularly—you should have, though, for he's from the West." Burton raised his eyes from his cup and looked at Miss Merrie. She was playing with an almond on the cloth before her. Then he continued: "He was left half-back"—but Miss Merrie was new to the game and the term meant nothing—"and he worked like a fiend. I never saw a man play as he did; you must have noticed him when he broke through our line with the ball, was off down the field, and all but crossing the goal-line when we downed him."

"And they shouted for him," she interrupted to ask. "Oh, yes, I remember him now; what was his name? I couldn't catch it then. But, Mr. Burton, was he badly hurt?"

"Not so badly that he will never get over it, I hope," Burton replied, "though it looked serious at the time."

"Did he break any bones?" she asked, sympathetically.

"I believe not," Burton answered. "He was hurt internally—which is often worse than broken bones, you know—strained his heart, or something of that nature."

"What do you mean?" she asked, taking his words lightly.

"Oh, simply," he said, carelessly, "that when the men got his head from the ground they found tears on his face instead of blood."

"How perfectly ridiculous!" she laughed. "A great strong man like that crying over a lost game. I should think he would have been ashamed of such weakness."

"You think crying in men means weakness, then?" Burton asked.

"Not always," she replied; "but over the loss of a mere game of foot-ball it seems childishly weak. How the men at Princeton must despise him!"

"But they don't, I understand," Burton answered. "They say the Princeton men shout louder than ever for him now."

"Because he cried?" she asked with sarcasm.

"Hardly that alone," he answered. "I mean that men generally would say that his enthusiasm had made him strong beyond his strength—not that he had been weak; that in his determination to win he had forgotten self entirely, until 'time' was called and he realized that they had lost. Then came the relapse. You don't understand what that game meant to him—you can't; nor why he played as he did, nor what defeat meant. You look at him only as a man crying over something lost, and call him weak because he cried. You don't go back and see him through two long years of constant exertion, striving with all his force, working like a fiend—and all that at that great game he might stand out and play for his college, and win what he thought victory meant. For nearly two hours the strain on his nerves and muscles had been intense; then the sudden and complete relaxation—the void of defeat. He was used up; tears came from the strain—not from any weakness—and because he cried I don't think you should condemn him."

Burton had grown excited as he talked, and as he finished his defense of his friend he was conscious that he had said too much.

"You see," he said, apologetically, "he's a great friend of mine, and I don't like to have you think him weak when I know he isn't."

"Well, perhaps not," she said, believing herself right. "I'll have to admit my ignorance of foot-ball—it may be different from other games—still I can't think that a really strong man would have cried over a defeat of that nature."

Burton looked at her in wonder. Her coolness exasperated him. Is it possible, he thought, that she does not realize who she is talking about? It could not be. And yet no names had been mentioned.

"Don't you really think he was just a little weak?" Miss Merrie interrupted.

"It must seem strange to you that I don't, when you think how big and manly he looked; but I don't," Burton answered. "I know him to be big and manly, and as far from being a coward as they make men now days. I wonder that you don't know of him, too,"—and Burton tried to find an expression in Miss Merrie's face that said she did, but she was only looking listlessly into her wine-glass, and he went on: "He comes from San Francisco—your home, I believe. Surely you must have heard something of him—of his bravery. Some years ago, when he was a mere boy, he rescued a young girl from drowning. It simply shows that he isn't weak."

"From drowning?" Miss Merrie asked, eagerly, as she looked full at Burton.

"Yes. He was cruising in Monterey Bay with a friend when it happened. Their yacht was close in shore, and just off the Del Monte bathing-beach. It was bath hour, and they were watching the bathers in the surf. One of the swimmers, apparently a young girl, attracted their attention particularly. She was swimming alone, farther out than the rest, and evidently making for a yacht anchored near them, when suddenly she sank. Lane had the glasses on her at the moment. He dropped them and plunged—"

There was a sharp snap of glass at Burton's side, and he turned to see Miss Merrie's colorless face drop to her breast.

"I beg of you—are you ill?" he said, leaning over her, and pressing a glass to her lips. The other guests rose hastily and came to her, but in a moment she raised her head.

"Oh, it is nothing, thank you," she said. "I am a little faint. I shall be all right in a minute."

She refused to lie down, as Mrs. Heartwell advised. Instead, she talked merrily the evening through, though she avoided Burton persistently, and when he came to take his leave Mrs. Heartwell said that Miss Merrie had asked to be excused; she was not at all well.

THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE IN
"THE ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE."

Most theatre-goers would much rather laugh than cry. The men find in their daily business routine enough of the sterner side of life; the women have the cares of their household work, mixed up with teething babies and greenhorn servants, so that when night comes, and some talk of going to the theatre ensues, in most cases there is a unanimous verdict for something to laugh at. So it has come about that there is such a vogue for farces, comedies, and comic operas. If this run has not elevated the stage nor benefited dramatic art, it has brought forward a host of fun-makers, who have done much to relieve some people's monotonous existence and lightened many a heavy heart. You can teach

aspirants for the stage almost anything save how to be funny—that must be born; it cannot be made to order. Comedians who are genuinely funny do not grow up at a dramatic school, like an orchid in a conservatory; they vegetate behind the scenes in humble parts—even running the "props" sometimes—until the opportunity comes, and then the latent talent comes to light, and the comedian makes the town shake with laughter at his humor.

Mr. Thomas Q. Seabrooke, who now heads an opera company of his own in the comic opera "The Isle of Champagne," like Francis Wilson, originally made his first hit in a straight comedy part, and then, feeling himself called thence, drifted into comic opera, and now rivals in popularity those who were earlier in the field than he. Mr. Seabrooke is a genuinely funny man. His humor is natural, not at all strained; he is easy and graceful upon the stage, and fills it with authoritativeness, but without presumption. No actor not thoroughly an artist could handle the tipsy scene in the second act without making a buffoon of himself. It was a clever bit and a difficult one, too; it is, in fact, as far as acting goes, by far the best thing Mr. Seabrooke does in "The Isle of Champagne"—longitude 120 west, latitude 22 south.

"The Isle of Champagne" is neither better nor worse than many of its predecessors; if anything it is better. The music is bright and tuneful, although there is a plentiful sprinkling of chestnuts throughout; however, Mr. W. W. Furst has succeeded in stringing together a great many bright numbers that are pleasing and attractive to the public. The same may be said of the book, which seems to be more Louis Harrison than Charles Alfred Byrne. This is easily recognized in the long-strung-out puns, for which Mr. Harrison is noted. The plot of the opera—it occasionally gets lost, after the fashion of all comic operas—is about a hitherto unheard-of island, where water is unknown and champagne flows like water and is the beverage of the island. A Massachusetts vessel with water as ballast is wrecked upon the unknown coast; the capture of the water-kegs makes the fortune of the hitherto impoverished king, and there you are. Upon this highly bibulous idea are fastened the incidents of the opera.

The scenery and costumes are bright and effective, and the stage management excellent throughout. Mr. Seabrooke has also gathered about him an excellent company of singers and comedians. Miss Elvia Crox and Miss Minnie Landes are particularly noticeable; both are pretty women and sing and act with uncommon skill. But Mr. Seabrooke is the life of the organization; without his mirth-provoking presence in the role of King Pommeur Second, "The Isle of Champagne" would be lost. But as soon as his appearance enlivens the scene there is a snap and a "ginger" about the performance that is not apparent without him. Mr. Seabrooke and his opera are, however, a great popular success. The verdict in New York at the opening, at the Manhattan Opera House, was but a repetition of that on the road. Crowded houses have gladdened all concerned. H. P. MAWSON.

THE CAMERA AT
THE WORLD'S FAIR.

MR. F. C. BEACH.—PHOTOGRAPH BY PACH.

THE camera has become such a necessary companion to the tourist and traveler, and is so universally used, that the idea of excluding it from so rich a field for photographic work as the World's Fair grounds aroused a decided feeling of opposition among the amateur photographers of the country, which has finally resulted in a movement to secure the general right to photograph there which has been, thus far, partially successful.

The principal leader in this movement has been Mr. F. C. Beach, editor of the *American Amateur Photographer*, and much of its success has been due to his persistent effort in keeping the subject constantly before the public.

A brief sketch of the work thus far accomplished may be interesting. Early in 1892 Mr. Beach sent a communication to Director-General Davis at Chicago, inquiring what rights amateur photographers would have at the World's Fair grounds. This was referred to the ways and means committee, and in reply circulars of printed forms were sent explaining the official requirements for the granting of concessions, such as restaurant privileges, etc., accompanied

by a letter stating that no permission would be given for the taking of photographs to others than those holding special concessions, which included also the sale of photographs.

The committee was then advised that the privilege of selling photographs was not asked for, but only the right to use the camera, such right to be granted under a special agreement that no work should be sold. In reply to this proposition the committee said:

"It is the intention of the exposition to sell the photographic concession to two or five persons or firms, who will have the exclusive privilege of doing the entire photographic work. Amateurs will not be permitted to go around the grounds and take such views as they may see fit. It is the opinion of the committee at present that all photographing, except by those having the exclusive right, will be absolutely prohibited."

The board of directors in charge of the exposition was next appealed to, the injustice of excluding the amateur with his camera being pointed out, and the great advantage he would be to the exposition in popularizing and advertising it being explained. The suggestion was made that he be allowed to photograph under a permit card similar to those issued by city authorities to photograph in public parks.

This request was carefully considered by the board of directors, was refused, and the decision of the ways and means committee sustained. The Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, secretary of the executive board, expressed the decision in these words:

"The photographic privilege at the exposition is regarded as very valuable, and is one of the sources to which the exposition must look for the reimbursement of the heavy expenses entailed on it. While it was the desire of the committee to meet the wishes of the very large and influential body of amateur photographers of this country in the matter referred to, the very fact that this class is so numerous was deemed a serious objection to granting the permits you desire, as by doing so the value of any photographic privileges that might be granted would be seriously impaired if not wholly destroyed. Neither was it deemed possible by the committee for the exposition to discriminate between those who were and those who were not amateurs in this art."

The decision of the two committees intimated so positively that the free admittance of the camera would interfere with the revenues of the exposition, that it became necessary to convince them of the value of admitting cameras at a small fee per day or week, and through the efforts of Mr. Beach special printed petitions were circulated among all the photographic clubs and societies in this country and among many in England, asking the ways and means committee to reconsider their decision on the ground that more money could be raised by the general admittance of the camera at a small fee than by restricting the privilege to a few. These were largely signed and forwarded to Chicago. It is proper to say that the public press also condemned the position assumed by the committee as unjust.

In receiving offers or bids for the exclusive photographic privilege the committee had none higher than \$75,000, while in the petitions it was stated that a probable revenue of \$300,000 from the general admittance of the camera would be realized. This practical statement had its effect. On October 25th, about a month and a half after the petitions had been sent in, a decision was made public by the official photographer, Mr. C. D. Arnold, that on and after that date hand cameras, without tripods, taking a 4 x 5 picture would be admitted to the grounds on the payment of a license fee of two dollars per day, but that stereoscopic cameras would not be admitted. At about the same time the national commission, sitting in Chicago, decided that general photographs could be made in the public buildings and in the grounds, subject to the direction of the director-general; which in a measure conflicts with the decision of the official photographer.

A very enthusiastic amateur, and a champion of the rights of amateur photographers on the national commission, is the Hon. John Boyd Thatcher, of Albany, New York, and he has been influential in creating a more liberal sentiment on this question. The photographic privilege is not to be restricted to a few, but will be awarded to a special bureau of photography under the supervision of the ways and means committee, which will control the manufacture and sale of all official photographs and the issuance of permits and licenses.

The fee of two dollars per day for small cameras, now exacted, is regarded as too high and may be abolished altogether, if a discrimination can be made between the person who does not intend to sell his work and one who does.

This brief story of the complete reversal of the opinions first held against the amateur, to the later decision in his favor, and of the part taken by Mr. Beach in bringing it about, will interest many. The value of the work accomplished will be more appreciated as the time for the opening of the exposition draws near.

NOTABLE JEWS.—II.

JESSE SELIGMAN.

JESSE SELIGMAN was born in a little Bavarian hamlet in 1827. The income of his parents was sadly out of proportion with the number of children, hence young Jesse was compelled, while still a small lad, to contribute his share of work toward the support of the family, and while this may have deprived him of some of the sports and joys which fall to the lot of more fortunate children, it created in him those qualities of diligence and independence of thought and action which did much to make him a conspicuous figure of his time.

At the age of fourteen he came to America to join, in Alabama, his three older brothers, but two years was enough of Southern life for the Bavarian boy. He had worked hard, and with his savings came North and settled at Watertown, New York, and was doing nicely there when the gold fever broke out, and he was swept by the flood to the Pacific coast. The spirit of adventure did not prompt this step so much as the desire to grasp the opportunity which was offered for successful mercantile enterprise. It was as a merchant, not as the gold-digger, that Jesse Seligman went to California, and his success was a further demonstration of his adaptability and good judgment.

In a short time he amassed a comfortable fortune, but his business enterprises never so far engrossed his attention that he could not interest himself in public affairs. He was a member of the first citizens' committee, which was organized to oppose the mob which terrorized California, and later on he was a valuable member of the famous "Committee of Forty," through whose labors the government of San Francisco was wrested from a band of political freebooters.

In 1857 Mr. Seligman came to New York, and in 1862, together with his brothers, founded the banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co., which soon assumed, and still maintains, an important position in the commercial world. It was Jesse Seligman who placed the first United States bonds in European markets, and during the dark days of the Rebellion he was the confidential adviser of the government in financial matters. He has always been an ardent Republican, and though in close touch with several administrations, he has persistently declined to accept public office.

Mr. Seligman's wealth has been, to a great extent, a means to a noble end. He is an arduous laborer in the cause of charity; he is closely identified with a number of public charities, one of his pets being the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of which he was one of the founders, and over whose board of managers he still presides.

Mr. Seligman was married at Munich, Bavaria, in 1854, to Miss Henrietta Hillman of that city, a highly educated woman—three sons and three daughters being the issue of the union.

Without being aggressive or obtrusive on the subject, Mr. Seligman has always been an earnest upholder of the tenets of Judaism, and he is closely identified with its charities and the Temple Emanu-El. Jesse Seligman's genius as a financier has won him the admiration of the commercial world, but a higher place, that in the hearts of the people, he secured by his broad philanthropy. ISIDOR LEWI.

THINGS "MISSED."

SOME years ago, in Darwin's days,
When monkeys and the human race
Were very boldly said to be
Of parallel nativity—
If not of one direct descent—
The world was full of wonderment;
And some wisecracks came to think
We soon should find the "missing link."
To-day this quest is getting stale—
To find the "missing link" we fail;
And yet, by sound philosophy,
Somewhere it has been, or must be.
The search which now is made a "fad,"
And also makes us glad or mad,
Is—whether helpful or absurd—
To find some author's "missing word."
But—best of "missed things"—give to me
A rarer, sweeter mystery;
The pretty "miss" none can deny,
With witchery in her soft blue eye;
Who has an air of style and grace,
And roses on her lips and face.
All other "missed things" I forego—
This is the "miss" I seek to know.
JOEL BENTON.

FOREIGN SUBJECTS

ILLUSTRATED.

THE LATE CARDINAL LAVIGERIE.

THE late Cardinal Lavigerie, Archbishop of Carthage and Algeria, was the world-renowned "Apostle of Africa," the friend and protector of the enslaved negro. His eloquent appeals in behalf of the work of civilization organized by the Anti-slavery Congress held at Lucerne, Switzer-

land, in 1889, rang throughout Europe. Of late years his name had been among those mentioned in connection with the next Papal succession. Charles Martial Allemand Lavigerie was born at Bayonne in 1825, and died in Algeria, November 25th, 1892. Since his elevation to the archiepiscopacy of Algeria, in 1867, his work may be characterized, summarily, as consisting in the opposition of the French Christian religious idea to that of the Mussulman. But his apostolic labors, far from confining themselves to the pacification of races and sects in favor of France, have taken active aggressive form in contesting the vast system of Mohammedan recruitment among the blacks. This has involved not only the famous Lavigerie missions among the Algerine Arabs, but a vigorous warfare against the slave-trade, carried on with growing success by his "Armed Brethren of the Sahara." It is not too much to assert that in his work in behalf of France in the anti-slavery crusade, and the "national adaptation" of the blacks, Cardinal Lavigerie accomplished more practical good for civilization and the world in general than all the humanitarian theories of the century.

EXECUTIONS IN DAHOMEY.

We reproduce from the London *Graphic* a picture of an execution of prisoners of war in Dahomey. It is the custom in that country to sacrifice on certain occasions a number of victims to the *manes* of Dahomey. Usually, those natives are prisoners of war, or public criminals. "They are stunned with a club and then hung up in various positions or seated squat-fashion upon gallows which are erected in the Uhunglo market, just outside the principal Abomey gate. The day after this fearful exhibition is made in the market-place a similar one is held within the palace, in which the Amazons are the executioners, and vie with their male partners in the dexterity with which they slaughter their victims. At these times two messages to the dead kings are sent through the media of decapitated men and women, who receive a few cowries and a little rum and plantain to support them on their journey to the Dahomeyan hades."

A ROYAL INVESTITURE.

The ceremony of investing with insignias of honor those of her loyal subjects whom Queen Victoria may select as worthy of distinction is always an event of interest. One of these occasions is shown on page 11 in a picture reproduced from the *Illustrated London News*. On this occasion her Majesty invested twenty gentlemen with the ribbons, badges, stars and proper insignia of the honors conferred on them. The ceremony took place in the white drawing-room of Windsor Castle.

THE UNITED PRESS.

(Continued from page 12.)

A brief reference to Mr. Phillips's successful career will be of interest in this connection. He was born in Grafton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, in 1846. He was educated to the telegraph business and was engaged in that profession in Providence, R. I., for several years. He went into journalism in 1870, and was for two years managing editor of the Providence *Morning Herald*, and afterward one of the editors of the *Morning Star*, of the same city. Coming to New York in 1873 he became connected with the Associated Press, after a year's experience as a reporter and editor on various metropolitan papers. From 1875 to 1878 he was assistant general manager of the Associated Press in New York, and from 1878 until 1882 he was at the head of the Washington bureau of the Associated Press. From this position he went into the service of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, which he had been instrumental in organizing, and with its absorption by the Western Union Telegraph Company he assumed charge of the United Press on March 10th, 1883. While Mr. Phillips is a very busy man, he finds time for literary work. Sometimes this is in the nature of a dainty poem; again it is a character-sketch, and in this line his writings are charming. "Oakum Pickings," a book of sketches, appeared in 1876, and this has been supplemented by other volumes. He is of solid build, careful and deliberate in action, though quick to grasp the points and possibilities of a situation. His remarkable success in life is credited to his unflagging industry and tireless patience as well as to the possession of that rarest and best of journalistic gifts, "an instinct for news."

BABY RUTH AND HER MOTHER.

Of all the lovely babies in the length and breadth of the land—each one, by the verdict of its own select circle, the loveliest ever seen—Baby Ruth is to-day the most talked of and the

most popular baby. Whether by right of her own personal charms, or of the charms of her mother, or because of her proud prestige as the infant-elect of the White House, one need not stop to inquire; suffice it that she is a celebrity on a small scale, although, to the world at large, an unseen one whose beauties are to be taken for granted. No authorized camera has given Mrs. Cleveland's admirers a glimpse of the baby, and no predatory kodaks, haunting the groves of Lakewood, have caught more than the lace umbrella of her perambulator. A "thumb nail sketch," however, may be taken while nurse is wheeling the infant belle up and down the sunny sidewalk, and from it the readers of FRANK LESLIE'S may gain an idea of Miss Ruth's salient points—a pair of large, dark eyes chiefly, with the prettiest of long lashes,—see that she has delicately regular features, and guess at the fair coloring and the dark hair.

It is not difficult to see "the baby," who is spoken of usually as if there were but one baby in Lakewood; she takes her airing, with all the other children of the cottages and hotels, between the hours of ten and twelve, and her plain little wicker chariot may be seen on the broad plank walk by the Lakewood Hotel, and up and down any of the pine-sheltered avenues, driven by the vigilant nurse, who is ever on the watch to protect her charge from too intrusive admirers. Everybody stops to look at her or to speak to her, and the manners of the young princess are most affable. The artist was fortunate in crossing the path of the little carriage just before baby in her white cloak and cap, with a biscuit clutched in one white mitten, was preparing to take a nap, and thus was favored with a sight of the dark eyes and a faint smile, which might be interpreted as expressing the last degree of boredom at again hearing the inevitable—"Oh, what a lovely baby!"

G. A. DAVIS.

Face Studies.
By STILETTO.

We beg to announce that from this date the graphological column will be discontinued, and readings will be given as premiums for subscriptions only. The demand for graphological readings has so far outrun the possibility of supply, and the work, expert in nature, being necessarily all in the hands of one person, we feel obliged, though with regret, to place the above limit. Any applicant sending us \$1 will be entitled to a minute and circumstantial reading of character and the monthly edition of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, issued the first week in each month, for one year, or if preferred, the regular weekly edition for three months; 50 cents to a brief reading and the monthly edition for six months, or the weekly edition for three weeks.

Any person sending \$4 for a full yearly subscription to FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, and any photograph they may wish to have analyzed, will be furnished with a private reading of character from the same without extra charge. Such readings to be positively considered as strictly confidential, under no circumstances to be printed, and the photograph to be returned if desired. This opportunity is now for the first time offered to the reading public, and will be reserved for the benefit of our new subscribers for 1893. All communications to be addressed: Care Graphological Department, FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, No. 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND.

A DIMPLED cheek and merry turn of lip argue to this lady the possession of a sunny, cheerful disposition, adaptable and accommodating, though not to the degree of weakness. Mental powers, both brilliant and stable, may be seen in the forehead, which is at once lofty and broad, showing that mentally she is quick-sighted and far-sighted. Prominence of the forehead above the inner corner of the eyebrow indicates keenness of perception; a more moderate development of the temples an excellent appreciation of cause and effect, and a slightly *retroussé* nose, ready wit. Action is spontaneous but not impulsive, the eyebrows indicating too much of reflective habit for impulse to predominate. The somewhat level upper eyelid is eloquent of strong powers of application, and a fullness above the outer corner bespeaks a fine sense of color. Her full lips and gently swelling features denote a temperament warm and even ardent, with keen capacity for enjoyment and pleasure, curbed only by a sense of the fitness of things. The soft outline of the chin and its somewhat retreating direction shows that, though prompt in decision and controlled,



MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND.

she is not immovable. Self-appreciation may be read in the curves of the mouth, and love of the appreciation of others.

With *savoir-faire* born of knowledge of the world is linked the ingenuousness of a nature wholly unartificial, ambitious, worldly, and fully alive to all that appeals to the senses, but also genuine, sincere, self-contained, and well-regulated.

THOMAS L. JOHNSON, OF OHIO.

This gentleman, just now especially prominent because of his speech at the Reform Club dinner, criticizing the Democratic management and advocating positive free-trade principles, bears upon an ample forehead the stamp of a clear, capable, fearless and dominating intellect. Prominent in the upper portion, it argues the possession of logical reasoning powers, and good judgment based upon a ready sense of the relative values of cause and effect, while the breadth of the temples, expanded as it were on either side, indicates that life is viewed from a cheerful standpoint. There also lies a sympathetic appreciation of the ideal, which, woven in and out of the forces of his being, sets the type of his strong ambition and gives an upward and onward bent to a nature intense in its masculinity. The pose of the head is that of



HON. THOMAS L. JOHNSON.

one who courts rather than avoids contest. In an argument, whatever his position, it would be boldly and uncompromisingly assumed and maintained. The steady, clear-cut mouth and reasonably developed lips, slightly held in check at the corners, speak of self-control and a great degree of determination, which latter is further evidenced by the long chin and decided jaw. High cheek-bones, prominent beneath the eyes, denote belief in himself, his ambitions, ideas, and theories, and an appreciation of the approval of others; but he is not sensitive, fearless rather, and possesses so much of a touch of egotism that, once sure of his own motives and principles, he would suffer but little inconvenience from the quips and criticisms of the outside world.



A buckboard party
at Bar Harbor



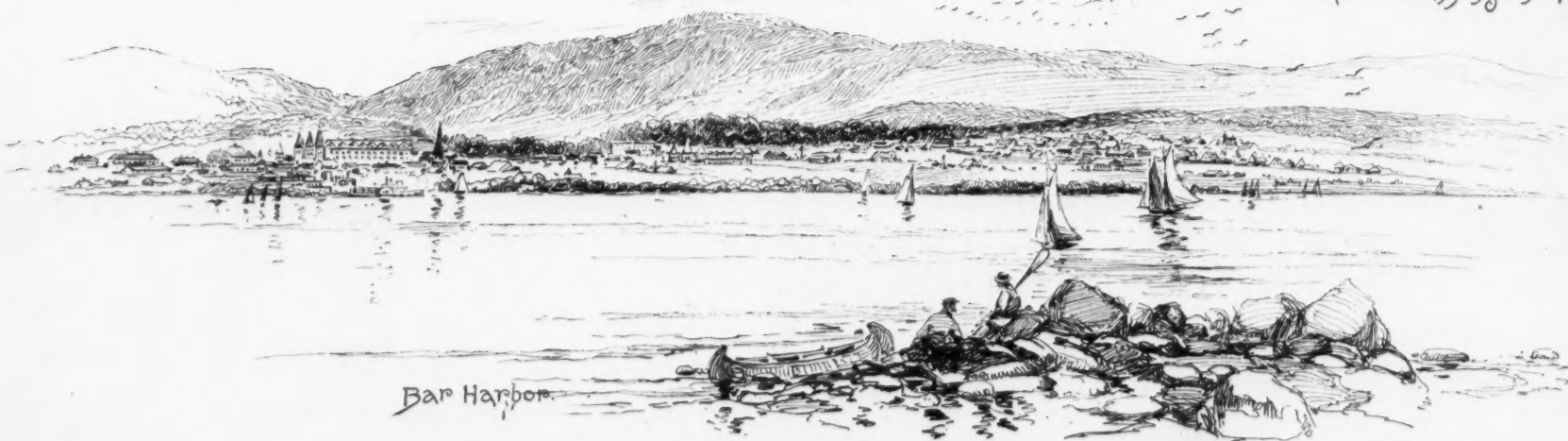
Blaine's Residence
State Street - Augusta Maine



Blaine's Cottage at
Bar Harbor



Birth Place of James G. Blaine
near Washington - Pa.



Bar Harbor



Augusta—
Where Blaine was
Employed as a
Journalist
1855.



Blaine
in 1884



Blaine as a Candidate 1884.



Room in which Blaine taught Philadelphia

THIS CHAIR WAS USED
BY
HON JAMES G. BLAINE
WHILE TEACHING IN THE
PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION
FOR THE
INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND
— 1853 —



Silver plate on
Chair.



Room occupied by Mr & Mrs Blaine
while a tutor



Blaine's Residence Washington D.C.



Institution
for the Blind
Philadelphia where Blaine taught.



WHAT GLADYS SAW WITH HER GLASSES.

BY ADA MARIE PECK.

MRS. ESCOTT came over to the window where Gladys was rocking in a short, jerky manner which showed temper.

"I thought you told me the other day that you would like to be a heroine," she said. "I am sure this isn't a very good beginning."

"But I am so disappointed about the circus. I do think you might let me go. Then, mamma, just think of having to wear spectacles like an old lady, when I am only eleven years old."

"I know that it is a great trial to you, but you can see so nicely with them—"

"I don't care," interrupted Gladys with a sob, pulling them off and throwing them on the table. "All the girls will laugh at me, and the boys will plague me."

"I am ashamed of you," said Mrs. Escott, gravely. "And I want you to dry your eyes and look over a pamphlet lying on the library table. Perhaps when you read how many little boys and girls are totally blind, you will be thankful that you can see even with the aid of spectacles."

"Where are you going?" asked Gladys, brightening a little.

"To pay some calls," replied Mrs. Escott, fastening her gloves. "Nora will be in the kitchen all the afternoon, so you will not need to feel lonely."

Gladys put on her glasses again and went to the library for the book, and then, as the sun sent some very enticing beams in the window, she followed the shining messengers out to the hammock under the trees, where she read until her eyes were blinded by tears. It was so pitiful to think of so many dear children who could never see the bright blue sky or the lovely flowers. And she bent her curly, golden head and covered her face with both hands and sobbed as if her heart would break. Then she became more quiet, for the wind, softly whispering in the leaves over her head, soothed her troubled little heart.

"Just as if the leaves could keep a secret," she thought. "If they tried it would be no use; those young yellow birds have heard it all, and they will tell the wrens and the wrens will tell ev-er-y-bod-y—"

Gladys was swinging gently and getting a little bit drowsy; then a great, pale, yellow leaf came fluttering down and fell in her face. There were little lines and flecks of delicate green and faint crimson across it, and Gladys took it carefully by the stem and looked at it closely for a moment.

"How queer!" she exclaimed, a short time afterward, for she was quite certain that the lines were words, and that they read, plainly: "There will be a grand parade of the Oberon Circus on Escott Lawn at half-past three o'clock. Admit Gladys Escott."

A little while after—she could never tell just how long—there was distant music, so soft, so faint, yet so sweet. It came nearer and nearer, and there was a tiny clattering, a faint, measured sound as of the stepping of many feet, and a soft rumbling as of carriage wheels.

"Oh, oh! how beautiful!" she exclaimed with ecstasy. Then she held her breath lest she should lose one note of the delicious fan-fare of the tiny golden trumpets, for right before her astonished eyes there came a long procession, led by heralds mounted on lovely white mice. There were gold and russet trappings on the mice, and the heralds were dressed in scarlet jerkins with puffed sleeves slashed with gold, and wore scarlet breeches, while each carried an immense placard mounted on a golden stick, and setting forth the wonderful attractions of the "Oberon Circus." A tiny red chariot, drawn by milk-white steeds, and filled with musicians, came next. How their cheeks puffed out as they blew the silver-toned instruments! And how the drum-sticks flashed to the waving of the leader's baton! Then came—and Gladys's heart beat tumultuously as she saw the wonderful sight—a tiny silver chariot shaped like a half-acorn, and mounted on glittering silver

wheels. The cup was cushioned with soft green moss, and over it there was a canopy of white, while on the cushions there reclined the most exquisite little being, with floating golden hair and silvery wings, robed in delicate green and white. How her crown and tiny sceptre sparkled! And how gayly the two great green grasshoppers pranced in their silver harnesses! The chariot was followed by a guard of little men in yellow and brown uniforms, and mounted on field mice; next came gilded cages of animals, and clowns standing on the backs of small turtles, and finally a miniature truck loaded with the circus "properties," which active little men unpicked, strewing a tiny ring with sawdust and stretching a tight rope from one small shrub to another.

Gladys started to take off her glasses—perhaps she could see this wonderful sight better without them.

"Put them back quickly," was softly whispered in her ear. "Only those who wear just such glasses can see this circus." And just the half-glance she had from under them showed her nothing at all—only a little trebling in the grass and a little fluttering of the autumn leaves that were strewn about;—the pretty pageant was invisible to the naked eye.

"Of course I'll put them back," she hastened to say. "I am so thankful to wear them. But do be careful," she said, as one of the little men was balancing on the rope. "I am so afraid you'll fall."

"No danger," he laughed, turning a double somersault and landing on his feet again.

Just then a little fellow came across the gravel-walk turning hand-springs.

"Ugh!" he said, rubbing his hands briskly on his green breeches; "it's no great fun turning hand-springs among these rocks. Now, is there anything particular you wish to see?" he continued. "The mice waltz well, the turtles dance the Christmas polka—and—I—am the clown, at your service," he said, with a great show of hesitancy, making a low bow and holding his hat, with its sweeping green plume and its fringe of bells, in his hand.

"I think it would be funny to see the turtles," Gladys ventured to reply.

"By the way, here's a conundrum for you," he said, coming back with a great jingling of bells. "Why are Gladys's eyes like hot-house grapes?"

"Oh, I give that up," answered Gladys, laughing.

"Because they are growing under glass," he said, with a funny little chuckle, shaking himself until the bells tinkled more than ever.

Then one of the little brown-and-yellow men came up.

"Perhaps you would like to see the tiger beetle perform—he is a ferocious fellow, but is under perfect control and knows some queer tricks."

"Certainly," answered Gladys, endeavoring to be just as polite as possible, and making what she called her "company bow"; "I shall be pleased."

"Here, get up on this drum," ordered the beetle's keeper. "Now dance." The beetle sprawled his legs around in a ridiculous fashion, but kept perfect time to the music of the cornet.

"Would you like to feed him?"

"Why, yes, I wouldn't mind."

So he handed her a fly on the end of a tiny sharp stick. "Now do be careful," he urged, anxiously, "for he is a blood-thirsty fellow."

"Mademoiselle Marigold is about to take a flying leap," announced a herald, as a dainty creature with yellow hair and golden wings, dressed in yellow-silk tights and fluffy yellow spangled skirts, vaulted lightly through the gayly-colored hoops which were held for her.

"Well done, mademoiselle," and all the little men clapped their hands and cried, "Now again."

"Please don't have her go again," pleaded Gladys. "It is perfectly lovely to see her, but I am so afraid the dear little creature will fall."

"Thank you; you are very kind and considerate, just as little girls always should be." Mademoiselle Marigold, having said this in a sweet little voice, pirouetted away on one foot, just as a little man in a blue tunic cut in a great many points and hung with silver bells came

briskly up and took off his funny peaked cap and made a low bow.

"Let me call your attention to Monsieur Bombus, our grand and lofty tumbler," he said. Then he ordered a fat black spider that was skurrying away under the leaves to spin a stout rope from one bush to another. The big bumble-bee, gorgeously arrayed in a black-and-yellow velvet suit, tumbled over and under the rope in a ridiculously clumsy fashion that made Gladys laugh until the tears came.

"The butterfly dance," announced the fairy, when the tired bee was led away with a small yellow leaf pinned around his shoulders to keep him from taking cold after such violent exercise.

"Was there ever anything so exquisite!" softly exclaimed Gladys, with a little sigh of delight. For butterflies and moths of every size, shape and color, from the tiniest white ones like little snow-flakes, to great glowing scarlet, pale-green, purple and gold, and velvety crimson and brown ones, went through graceful, rhythmic evolutions to the sound of music as sweet as a dream of all that is beautiful and good.

Gladys was awakened from her ecstasy by a silvery voice so close to her ear that she started with surprise, while something fanned her cheek like the gentlest zephyrs.

"I am the Princess Silver Wings," said the voice; "and now, although you have not seen one-half of the wonderful feats we can perform, or all which the cages contain, we shall have to hasten away and follow the lengthening shadows into the twilight land."

"You have been so kind, so good; I cannot thank you enough," Gladys hastened to say, although her voice trembled so that she could hardly speak, and her eyes were so dilated with wonder that she could hardly see, for there was a late rose on a bush near by, and on its rich crimson petals there reclined the exquisite creature who rode in the silver chariot.

"And I wish to add," continued the Princess from her rose-leaf couch, "that this little display would not have been visible to you if you had not forgotten yourself and shed tears of pity for the afflictions of others. Those tears dried on your glasses and enabled you to see us. Pity and patience," she said, standing up in the golden heart of the rose, which seemed to delight in its beautiful burden and to breathe forth joy in richest perfume, "deadened love of self, and enable us to see clearly many things which otherwise were hidden."

"Why, mamma, is that you!" exclaimed Gladys, rubbing her eyes, a few moments later. "And where is the Princess Silver Wings?"

"I haven't seen her anywhere," laughed her mother. "But I am inclined to think you have been taking a nap in the hammock."

HOLIDAY VERSES.

BY FLORENCE JOSEPHINE BOYCE.

A CHRISTMAS QUERY.

Is snow-white gown wee Daisy stood
Her dear mamma beside,
Two small hands clasped, two lips apart,
And blue eyes opened wide,
Then ten pink toes crept near the place
Where hung a tiny pair
Of stockings filled with dainty gifts
For Daisy's Christmas share.
One little hand removed the top,
The other one the doll,
Then Noah's ark, the candy man,
The marbles and the ball,
Then came a bird of chocolate
In pretty, gilded cage,
And then a colored picture-book
With Santa on the page.

"Oh, look, mamma! his hair is white;
He's old like g'ampa, too—
An' g'ampa's dead!" The voice was hushed
And in the eyes of blue
A shadow stole—then baby lips
Exclaimed with thoughtful pause—
"Mamma—who'll b'ing 'e p'sents wound
When God takes Santa Clause?"

GRANDPA'S MISTAKE.

LITTLE DICK had been told that morning would bring

A bonny new year the world o'er,
And when the first sunbeam stole into his room
And played all about on the floor,
Two sleepy blue eyes opened wide in surprise
To find a real sunbeam at play.
For he thought the old year had fled in the night
And taken each sunbeam away.

Then he ran to the window and looked all around,
But there was the very same snow,
And there were the trees by the side of the street,
All standing erect in a row;
And there up above was the sky just as blue
As ever a sky was before,
Though grandpa had said that morning would bring

A bonny new year the world o'er.
Little Dick was confused, then a wonderful thought
Quite banished all doubt from his mind,
And into the hall pattered two tiny feet,
Intent upon grandpa to find;
And when he had seated himself on his knee
He whispered, "Now, grandpa, dear,
You made a mistake when you told me 'twould go,
For this is the very same year."

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

DEAR boys and girls, your friend the children's editor wishes you all a happy New Year and hopes that your Christmas was very merry. I must tell you how, though without knowing it at the time, you all had a share in a very pleasant Christmas here in New York, when ever-so-many children, who hardly knew the meaning of the day we all love so much, poor, motherless, some of them sick and suffering, and all of them unhappy, had a bright bit of sunshine poured right down upon them. Some time ago a large number of dolls of all sorts and sizes, kinds and descriptions, fell into the hands of the children's editor to give away. If only you could have seen them! They were spread out in rows on the floor of a big, empty room, and it looked as must have appeared the palace of the Sleeping Beauty before the Prince waked them all with a kiss. Fairies and ladies, babies and gorgeous gentlemen, little peasant maids and men, lay with eyes closed or staring straight in the air, awaiting the touch of the Prince.

It was not a prince, just an every-day somebody, who looked them all over, counted them, and laid them in piles of assorted sizes. Then they were packed in boxes and sent away, about twenty-five in each box, to children's hospitals, orphan asylums, and to kind ladies and gentlemen who spend their time caring for poor, homeless little ones and trying to make them good and happy. And a letter went with each box telling that the dollies were the gift of the FRANK LESLIE boys and girls, who were too busy with their studies and healthy, jolly games to attend to the matter themselves, and so their friend the editor had managed it all in their names. And if you could have read the letters that came back, telling how lonely little ones forgot their grief with a dollie to hug and love, and how many people sent clothes and shoes and stockings but few toys and sunshiny Christmas presents, you would have felt a touch of the same warm happiness yourselves. So you see that although it is too late to wish you merry Christmas, there are many children, sick and alone, in this great city who join with me in saying to you all—Happy New Year!

PRIZE WINNERS.

Girls' prize—Gertrude Brown, Petersham, Mass.

Boys' prize—Mikey J. Phillips, Owosso, Mich.

Elizabeth, Queen of England, ascended the throne in 1558, and reigned forty-five years. Embittered by the cruelties suffered in her youth at the hands of her father, Henry VIII., and her sister Mary, her predecessor on the throne, she was a hard though intellectual sovereign. Mary, Queen of Scotland, her cousin and rightful successor on the throne, fled to England for protection from the wrath of her own subjects. She was imprisoned by Elizabeth, and at the end of nineteen dreary years was beheaded at Fotheringay Castle in Northamptonshire. William Shakespeare, one of the greatest writers the world has ever known, was born April 23d, 1564, and died the same day, 1616. He was the chiefest ornament of Elizabeth's reign, during the whole of which period literature flourished and received much encouragement.

HONOR ROLL.

Anita Carroll Brent, Maude MacFarland, Annie B. Purnell, Rosa Friend, May Shaw, Florence Hinins, Louise Davis, Blanche Hardy, Sarah Davis, Bessie Root, Janet Houston, Nina Mohrmann, Margaret Wilkins, Laura Pahl, M. Grace Smith, Josephine Lilly, Zina D. Hynce, Isabel Fisher, Maud Mowbray, Julia Riedel, Stella McNeil, Nellie Thorp, Katherine Grote, Marietta L. Conway, Mary Andree, Addie L. Patrick, Florence Edwards, Jessie Maud Baker, Marie Johnson, Jennie Salvely, Sarah Kotvis, Emeline Schwaegerle, Flossie B. Pond, Ada R. Wheeler, Victoria Martinaya, Hope E. White, Antoinette R. White, Charlotte D. Jones, Edith Raymond, Blanche H. Morrell, Juliette Fessenden, Mary J. Lawrence, Janet B. Phinney, Mary Rowe, Ruth Bissell, Clara E. Hart, G. Kerr, Ara Jenkins, Carol King, John E. Walsh, Bert Smith.

PRIZE OFFER.

Letters have reached me from so many of my little friends telling that they would like to try for the prize, but that they already had so many dolls or were too old to play any more, that this month the girls' prize will be changed for something all will like, large or small, big sisters and little.

For girls, a silver bracelet.

For boys, a pair of ice skates.

These prizes will be awarded for the most neatly written copies of the following historical paragraph, with all the blank spaces correctly filled out. Names of the winners to be announced in the paper issued the first week in February.

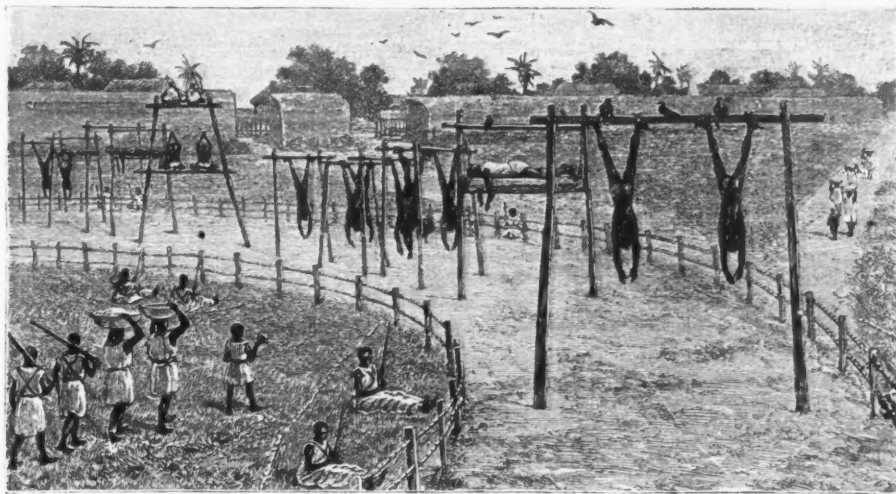
Many centuries ago, shortly before the birth of _____, the _____ empire, whose capital city was styled the _____, was ruled by _____.

One of the greatest rulers of ancient history, he was well fitted to govern the empire which fell under his sway. Although there are no better histories of his time than the records of his conquests written by his own hand, he was a military rather than a civil hero. But the times were military. Wars, conquests, and a marvelously trained army had already made his nation great, and he bent every effort of his heroic mind to spread its dominions to the very edges of the then known world. He has often been accused of egotism and undue ambition, but no one has ever proved that in advancing his own glory he neglected the welfare of the State; they trod the path of glory hand in hand. Best among the evidences of his greatness is the fact that he was surrounded by enemies who dared not declare their hatred, and he died at the age of fifty-six, murdered by those who had most often and loudest protested friendship. Bravely he confronted their weapons, himself unarmed, until the hand of him he had held his dearest friend was raised against him. Then broke his mighty heart, and, covering his face with his mantle, he fell at the foot of the statue of one he himself had caused to be treacherously assassinated, murmuring in accents of tender reproach, "And thou, too ———"

All letters must be sent in on or before the 14th of January, and should be addressed care Children's Department, FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, No. 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.



THE LATE CARDINAL LAVIGERIE, "APOSTLE OF AFRICA."



DAHOMYAN PRISONERS OF WAR SACRIFICED TO THE GOD OF WAR IN THE UHUNCLO MARKET, AHOMEY.



THE BARON JACQUES DE REINACH, A CHIEF PARTICIPANT IN THE PANAMA-CANAL SCANDAL.



QUEEN VICTORIA BESTOWING INSIGNIAS OF HONOR AT WINDSOR CASTLE—THE CEREMONY OF INVESTITURE.
SOME INTERESTING FOREIGN EVENTS ILLUSTRATED.—[SEE PAGE 7.]

THE UNITED PRESS.

A GREAT AND SUCCESSFUL GATHERER OF THE WORLD'S NEWS.

As far back as 1837, when the newspaper business in this country was in its infancy, and seven years before Congress, finally yielding to the importunities of Professor Morse, made an appropriation to defray the cost of stringing a telegraph wire between Baltimore and Washington for an experimental line, such newspapers as were published in the city of New York found it convenient to band themselves together for the purpose of collecting ship news in New York harbor. This primary organization, and which was probably the first in the history of the world, gradually developed, with the successful establishing of telegraphic communication between Baltimore and Washington and its extension on a small scale to other parts of the country, into the still existing parent institution of the associated press system—the New York Associated Press.

With the growth of the country other press associations, all dependent upon and tributary to the New York Associated Press, were organized in different parts of the United States, and among these were the Western Associated Press, the New England Associated Press, the New York State Associated Press, the California Associated Press, and intermediate organizations to the number of thirty or forty, all working together. After the Civil War the newspaper business received a new impetus; the importance of the news from the seat of the conflict in connection with the strife between the North and South having created a great army of readers who had never taken much interest in newspapers until the news contained in them came to affect their husbands and sons, their brothers and sweethearts.

The requirements of the many new newspapers that sprang up between 1865 and 1870 which could not obtain the excellent news service of the Associated Press, for the reason that the exclusive right to use it was vested in the original members throughout the country, created a necessity for a number of little press associations, which were organized from time to time, and which struggled along with more or less success. But it was an unequal battle, and not much headway was made until 1883, when a serious effort was made not only to establish a press association that should be as efficient as the New York Associated Press, but one that would be strong and elastic.

The attempt to establish a permanent and lasting competitor of the Associated Press became a success. The United Press, only some eleven years old, but possessing the energy, ambition, and progressive ideas which belong to youth, has won the day, having recently absorbed the rival which so long had exclusive command of the field.

The United Press first attracted public attention in 1884 by its reports of the national conventions at Chicago at which Blaine and Cleveland were nominated at the head of the Republican and Democratic tickets respectively. Up to that time it had not been customary to make an extended report of conventions in season for afternoon papers, but the United Press accomplished the feat, to the great delight of its evening patrons. All during the campaign the United Press was extremely active, and when election day came it was prompt to announce, at nine o'clock in the evening, that New York would give Cleveland a plurality of a few hundred, which, taken together with the electoral vote of the solid South and the Northern States conceded by the Republicans, elected him.

For the two or three days that the matter was in dispute the United Press was in a trying position. It had set its own judgment against that of a rival whose record for accuracy was without a blemish, and even its own friends feared that the United Press had made a mistake. But the men who figured on the returns from New York State were not novices, and they held their ground against all the pressure that was brought to bear upon them. But Mr. Phillips, the manager, although a Repub-



BIRTH-PLACE OF WALTER P. PHILLIPS.

lican and intensely interested in Mr. Blaine's success, contended that the deductions made from the figures by the United Press were unassailable, and his lieutenants were equally confident of it, and they were content to let the impression go forth that they were lunatics and have their hour of triumph later on. They were rewarded in due time by the tardy acknowledgment that Cleveland had defeated Blaine.

The advantage secured by this spirited contest was made the most of by the United Press management, and from that day to this it has been steadily advancing its interests and constantly winning public confidence, sometimes by a brilliant piece of enterprise, sometimes by the literary excellence of its report of a great event, such as the execution of the Chicago anarchists, and again by its almost incomprehensible swiftness in giving the winner of the Derby, the name of the victorious crew in the Cambridge-Oxford races, etc. These feats of rapid cabling it has frequently achieved inside of ten seconds.

WALTER P. PHILLIPS, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATION.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY D. E. SANFORD.

Starting in 1883 with one hundred and two newspapers, the United Press has for the last year served directly and indirectly close upon one thousand, some two hundred of which were also members of the older organization. Its revenues have doubled over and over again, until its collections and disbursements now approach a million dollars per annum. From having its boundary lines at Boston, St. Louis, and Chicago in 1884, it now reaches every part of the United States between the Atlantic and the Pacific, beside having a monopoly of the news business in British Columbia. It has its representatives at all points on the globe, and with the laying of the Pacific

cables will render a telegraphic service via Vancouver to China, Japan, Australia, and India.

About the first of December last the old association was practically obliterated. A new corporation, to be known as the Associated Press, was formed to succeed to the business of the Western Associated Press, and this will operate west of the Alleghanies under an agreement with the United Press, which operates east of the Alleghanies, and takes the territory formerly occupied by the New York Associated Press.

The scope of the new company is so vast, its responsibilities so great, and its detail so enormous, that it will require an experienced and capable man to guide its course. Naturally, Walter P. Phillips, for many years general manager of the United Press, was looked to as the one man above all others who is peculiarly equipped for the task, and it is announced that he will have charge of both the associations as now consolidated.

(Continued on page 7.)

NOTABLE JEWS OF THE UNITED STATES.—II.
JESSE SELIGMAN.—PHOTOGRAPH BY FREDRICKS.
[SEE PAGE 7.]

FOR THE WOMEN

CONDUCTED BY
ELLA STARR



EVENING BODICE.

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

[Any of our lady subscribers who are desirous of making purchases in New York through the mails, or any subscribers who intend visiting the city, will be cheerfully directed by the editor of the Fashion Department to the most desirable establishments, where their wants can be satisfactorily supplied; or she will make purchases for them without charge when their wishes are clearly specified.]

WOMEN are just beginning to realize the picturesque possibilities of the revival of by-gone fashions, especially those of 1830. Yet there is danger ahead, for they will almost of a certainty so exaggerate them as to become not only striking but *outré*—and then shortly follows the day of doom. 'Tis a pity that a woman can not, or will not, follow the lines always of artistic and graceful proportions.

Of all the styles of this 1830 period, none is prettier or more becoming than the *berthe*. There is an old-time suggestiveness about it which is most fascinating. It is made of any sort of thick lace about twelve inches wide, gathered full upon the shoulders, so as to droop in soft folds over the sleeve-tops, and then narrows to a point at both the back and front. The upper edge is turned over on a piece of satin ribbon, by which it can be easily attached to any *décolleté* bodice. Point renaissance is a most effective lace for this *berthe*. Of the other early-century fancies the sleeves are most prominent, being almost entirely on the mutton-leg order, and stuffed or wired at the top to keep

them from flattening. They do not stand upward but a few inches, as the fullness is outward from the arms, frequently giving one a breadth of twenty-seven inches across the shoulders. Some of them are quite as disfiguring as the exaggerated "pannier" used to be. In moderation, however, these sleeves are exceedingly picturesque.

The materials of which the quaint, old-fashioned gowns are being made are exceedingly lovely, especially the brocades. One which attracts general admiration has a pearl ground shot with pink, and is dotted all over very closely with soft balls of colors—pink, mauve, green, yellow—all in very pale tints, suggesting, somewhat, a group of air-balloons. This combines beautifully with velvet in any of the pale shades of color.

Fichus of all forms are to be a feature of dress during the season, and for these the heavy, open-work laces, such as *point de Venise*, *point d'Argentan*, *point d'Irlande*, will be chiefly employed, and associated with ribbon to a large extent. The forms are most varied, some being fashioned like zouaves of guipure, with shoulder-knots of shot ribbon and cascades of lace at the back. One of *guipure de Venise* is frilled around the shoulders, and a corselet of ribbon finishes off this exceedingly pretty cape. Perhaps the most uncommon of all models is a yoke of shaded reversible satin ribbon, salmon and green of a tender shade. A frill of *point de Venise* outlines the yoke, and a flaring collar of the same is fastened in front with a bow of the ribbon, arranged to show the two colors. A yoke of Venetian point has a flounce of the same falling from it at the front and back, and girdled in Empire fashion with a satin ribbon just below the bust. The neck of the yoke is cut in a deep V, front and back, and is finished with a full ruching of gauze, matching the ribbon in color.

A black dress may be occasionally varied by a girdle of clan-plaid silk folded around the lower edge of the bodice and terminating at the centre back in two rosettes, from which depend sash ends about five inches wide, and reaching nearly to the hem of the skirt. Waist-coats of plaid, in heavy ottoman cloth, are very taking with costumes in black or dark colors. They are made double-breasted, to close with handsome pearl buttons, and low cut at the neck to display a linen turned-over collar and soft-silk tie. Plaids are also largely favored for morning bodices, and are more frequently cut in the Russian-blouse shape.

The most extraordinary combinations of color are finding favor in Paris, especially in millinery, and magenta and violet are acknowledged to be the colors of the season. Perhaps of the two magenta is preferred, but it is certainly no less trying than violet. Almost every imported hat shows magenta roses somewhere upon it, and the fashionable toques show the roses combined with fur.

Others will have rosettes of magenta velvet ribbon resting on bands of sable. There is always some sort of a ruffle, frill, collar or boa accompanying the toque, and the more picturesque the better. Some of them are in the extreme, frequently to the sacrifice of beauty. But the little pleated collarettes of velvet edged with sable are highly picturesque, and quite easily made, too. They are warmly lined, and laid in pleats which meet at the centre front and back, forming box-pleats on top of the shoulders. The collars reach quite up to the ears.

The violet veils to which I referred some while ago have appeared on Broadway. They should be cautiously adopted, however, for there

are only certain shades which will not intensify a sallow complexion.

COATS AND MANTLES.

The Empire features are extended to wraps, for that is the decree of French modistes. They will appear on the street after a while, but for the beginning will only be donned for evening wear. A model, which bears the *cachet* of a Paris designer, is made of the finest black faced cloth, with velvet sleeves which droop off the shoulders, and a scarf-like drapery of velvet which passes around the body, well up on the bust. The velvet is lined with orange, and glimmers of the bright color show here and there. The sleeves are so gathered up as to lay in folds around the arm. The wrap entirely conceals the dress, and is gored in such a correct manner as to allow sufficient width and fullness.

There is likely to be an unearthing of treasures long buried in cedar chests, if whispers become an accomplished fact and the long-abandoned cashmere shawl becomes once more the fashion—and we are assured that it will. To don a shawl gracefully is an art, and one which passed away with the last generation; but there



EMPIRE COAT.

will probably be ample time before the revival for us all to acquire the proper skill in that direction. The shawl will be preceded by the revival of the scarf, the now certain result of the *rentrée* of the Empire styles. These scarfs will be made of velvet, for theatre and evening wear generally, and are adjusted across the shoulders in a graceful manner, with long ends in front.

The latest device of the English manufacturers is a reversible cloth, which on one side has either a plain or smooth surface or a fancy tweed, and on the other is a gay plaid, pretty enough to suggest one's playing the turncoat. This idea was of course inspired by the fact that plaid linings are the thing this season, and this new cloth will obviate the necessity of having a separate plaid-silk lining. A most useful double "Inverness" cape, the very thing for traveling, or for a cold, stormy day, is made in a tan-brown cloth, with the reverse side in a bright red plaid.

A rather smart little coat of three-quarter length is made of reversible cloth, the outside brown flecked with blue, and rather rough in texture, while the inside is plaid in harmonious tones. It is made double-breasted, with lapels, but closing up to the throat, and it has double shoulder capes, which are detachable. The back is half-fitting, and brown silk cord finishes the edges.

The loose-backed coat is likely to die hard, as it continues to take on new forms. One in brown melton is conspicuous for its simplicity, the only adornment consisting of revers of the same cloth and large round buttons of reddish-brown pearl. It has a Medici collar, and gauntlet cuffs in the Russian style—that is, extending half way between the wrist and elbow.

Furs this year are contrived into very fascinating effects, and sealskin, of course, is the general favorite. The up-to-date sealskin coat has the fashionable straight back and full sleeves, with a broad, rolling collar which extends to the waist-line in front. The most elegant of all furs is the blue fox, but it is as yet so costly that only those favored by fortune can afford to indulge in it. However, the supply is increasing, slowly it is true, but in time many of us may be the proud possessors of a collar and cuffs, or perhaps the entire trimming for a velvet gown.

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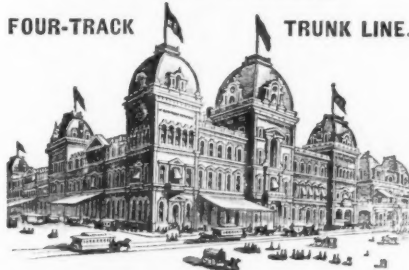
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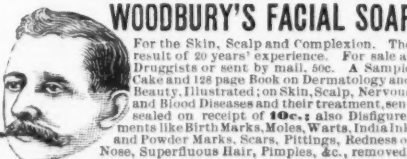
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